Close of Another Revolution-The Capture and Execution of Salnave -Organization of the New Government.

The track of revolutions seems to lie near the equator. Within a brief year Spain has been relieved from the oppressions and profligacy of Isabella, Cuba has revolted at the cruel dominion of her parent land, and at last Hayti is free from the clutches of a dictatorial despot. Remarkable facts like these demand the attention of the statesman and diplomat. They indicate that the conservative liberties of temperate latitudes are required by peoples who dwell in the heated at-mospheres of the torrid zone; that revolutions are becoming a popular political cure, and that the one man power is fast vanishing from the face of the earth. We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day the closing scenes in the late revolutionary drama of Hayti, thus illustrating by incident how soon an obnexious President can be dethroned, how soon the wreeks of a political miscarriage can be removed, and how soon a new government can be organized, showing that rebellions are but every day affairs after all. But they have their fatal effects more trade commercial trades. effects upon trade, commerce, and finance, From such disasters Hayti has not been exempt.

The Condition of Affairs on the Island.

Salnave was put to flight. The late sagaclous President, smarting under the vigorous lash of the revolutionists, took to his heels and was victorious only in the conquest of a fleet pair of boots. But while, Salnave flourished the revo-lution was a fell destroyer. During the conflict at Port-au-Prince one-third of the city was destroyed by fire, including Government buildings and private houses; but the poorer classes suf-fered terribly and were left in total destitution. Over two hundred lives were lost and five hundred were wounded. Salnave fled towards the Spanish part of the island. Proscription was proclaimed to be the policy of the revolutionists, and thirty-two were named as doomed. The ball was opened by shooting General Victorine on the 1st inst.

Capture of Salanve. By the arrival at New York yesterday of the schooner Setagawa, in ten days, from Aux Cayes, we are in receipt of Haytien advices to the 15th inst. The day before that on which the Setagawa left Aux Cayes intelligence was received there from Port-au-Prince that on Thursday, the 18th inst., Salnave was captured, with 150 of his followers, in the mountains be-tween Aquin and Jacmel, about thirty miles from Port-au-Prince. The ex-President was immediately taken to the capital and lodged in prison. It was reported at Aux Cayes that he was forthwith put on his trial, and shot.

Thursday, the 1st of February, has been fixed on for the election of a new President. On that day the Legislative Chambers would meet at Port-au-Prince. The people of Aux Cayes had cheerfully submitted to the Provisional Government. Tranquility had been restored throughout the country; a number of exiles from Jamaica and other places were returning home, several of them resuming business in Hayti, and a feeling pervaded all classes that brighter days

Business was getting quite brisk. The deliveries of coffee were large at all the ports of ship-ment, and cotton was also coming in freely, Gold and exchange were at 400 to 470 nominal. Coffee was selling at \$3000, Haytlen currency; cotton at \$500 and logwood at \$1500. American

General Tranquillity.

Meantime the triumphant parties have not been inert. A new government has been formed, confidence of the people has been restored and Nissage Saget, who is said to be a wise and temperate raier, fills the Chief Magisterial chair. The value of Salnave's issue of paper currency has been recognized on the basis of \$5000 to one in gold, and that of the revolutionary party at \$500 to one. This makes the finances unsettled and causes considerable discontent. Affairs generally, however, have subsided to an easy condition and little future trouble is appre-

Organization of the Government. B decree given at the general quarters o Port-au-Prince on December 27, 1869, the Pro visional Government of the Republic of Hayt was formed, as follows:— President—Nissage Saget

Members of the Cabinet-Nord, Alexis, Dupont, Jr., and Volmar Laporte.

The three latter will take the oath from the The members of the two revolutionary Coun

cils of State, united under the denomination of the Consultative Council, will remain attached to the Provisional Government,
On December 29 the Provisional Government issued another decree, appointing the following public officers:

Pierre Monplaisir Pierre, Department of Gen-Montmorency Benjamin, Minister of War and

Thimagene Rameau, Minister of Finance and David, the elder son, Minister of the Interior

and Agriculture. Septimus Ramean, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. Francois Faubert, Minister of Foreign Affairs

and Religion. Until the arrival of the persons appointed the

Department of Police will remain under the charge of M. David, and M. Thimagene Rameau will take charge of the Ministries of Justice, Public Instruction, Religion, and also Foreign Affairs.

Sketch of the Late President Salnave.

Silvain Salnave was a native of the city of Cape Haytien, where he was born in the year 1832. He entered the army as a common soldier and gradually rose to the position of Captain of Cavalry of the North, which position he retained after the establishment of the Empire under Soulouque, although he held republican princi-ples. When on the morning of December 22, 1858, Geffrard raised, in the name of the people the standard of revolt, and declared for a republic, the Imperial Guard were at once mustered to quell what was deemed a mad enterprise. Owing to the influence of Salnave the whole North rallied to the cause of Geffrard, and finally the empire was overthrown and a Republic established. Geffrard being a vain, ambitious man, used little discretion in rewarding those who espoused his cause, and, among ethers, conferred the position and title of Major in the army upon Sainave, to whose bravery, energy, and persistency he actually owed his high position. Soon there came another call for his services. Spain, having taken advantage of the services. Spain, having taken advantage of the civil war in the country, sent a strong force, and declared the annexation of the Dominican portion of the island, and re-established it once more as a colony. Salnave entered warmly into the conflict against the invaders, and to his efforts, more than any one person, was due the cre it of their expulsion. Feeling aggrieved by the action of President Geffrard in regard to General Oge Longuefosse, he commenced a revo-lutionary movement which resulted in Geffrard Sying from the country in March, 1867, and Sainave being proclaimed President. The republic continued in a disturbed condition, and in Nevember last insurgents in the South proclaimed General Domingue President, and those in the North General Spect. in the North General Saget. These movements colminated in the recent events which placed

Falnave in the power of his enemies, mainly by the defection of his own forces. In person Salnave was of very commanding presence, about six feet in height, of regular features, large lutrous eyes, and dark complexion. He received a good education in comparison with those around him, and displayed remarkable sagacity and force of character in his official correspondence.

A PRODIGIOUS PROJECT.

Al Proposed Railroad Tunnel Under Lake Michigan Price, \$109,524,328. A Milwapkee mathematical genius has de-monstrated the cost and the entire practicability of a tunnel under Lake Michigan, thus giving it a railway connection with the Michigan shore, and the result of his calculations is given in an article published in the Milwapkee Wisconsin. It is not without interest, and we append an extract:-

"The actual surveys made show that the distance across Lake Michigan is eighty-five miles from beacon to beacon. To this at least one mile must be added, making the exact distance from Milwaukee to Grand Haven eighty-six miles a longer distance than it was ever at-

tempted to tunnel before.

"While the average depth of Lake Michigan is 900 feet, the greatest depth between the two points is 75 fathoms, or 450 feet, while the average depth is considerably less. It has been deemed necessary by the engineers to reach this latter depth for greater security of the work. Eighteen miles from the Milwaukee shore the Eighteen males from the Milwankee shore the surveyors found a ledge of solid limestone four miles wide, over which there is 120 feet of water. Aside from this ledge the survey found that the earth to be gone through was of sand and gravel which can be easily dug out. The shallowness of the water between the two points, in compari-son with that of the lake generally, would indieate, as was remarked by one of the surveying party, that nature designed, whenever a tunnel should be built under Lake Michigan, it should

"Of course the work could never be accomplished by working at both ends, but it will be necessary to carry the excavating along the en-tire length at the same time. This will be done by sinking large wrought iron tubes, or cribs, at a distance of one mile apart the entire distance. These will be sunk down to the line of the tunnel bed, the water pumped out, and from these cribs the workmen will work eastward and westward until the gangs meet, and the great tunnel is com-Work can be kept up in this way night and day, by change of gangs, and after the work is completed, if the General Government see fit, lights can be placed on these cribs, and they perform duty as beacons to guide the weary sca-faring man on his way. These cribs will ald materially in furnishing air to the tunnel, and stationary engines will be placed on each one for that purpose. The engineers' estimate shows that six 10-horse power engines will be sufficient to furnish electric light, giving the entire tunnel the brilliancy of daylight at all times. "The cross section of the tunnel requires an

excavation of 25 cubic yards for every foot of length. Not to trifle with fractions, there are 132,000 cubic yards to be removed in every mile of tunneling, or a grand total of 11,352,000 yards to be taken out to make the tunnel of sufficient size to lay a double track through it. This will cost \$3 per yard, making an aggregate of \$34,056,000.

There are also 512,640 cubic yards of granite "There are also 512,640 cubic yards of granite to be excavated, which, at \$8 per yard, would be an aggregate of \$4,101,120. The tunnel is to be faced up with brick, and of these it will take 1,728,000,000. To supply these brick and lay them, \$30 per 1000 is the estimate made, giving an aggregate of \$51,840,000. The approaches to the tunnel will cost at a rough estimate \$4,000,000. The iron cribs, \$2 being necessary for the work, will cost \$50,000 each, making an aggregate of \$4,100,000.

"Under the head of general items for the work we have steam engines, of which quite a number

we have steam engines, of which quite a number will be necessary, dredging machines, scows, salaries, iron, tools, etc., at a cost of \$11,427,528. To sum up these items, we have Excavating stone 4,101,000

Brick and laying "We are satisfied that confingent expenses resulting from breaks, overflows, etc., would not swell the amount to more that \$115,000,000,

and what is this sum to Milwaukee, in comparison with the benefits that would result? Our members of Congress will be requested to press the matter at the present session; and we hope that an early day in the spring of 1870 the first blow will be struck upon the great work. It will take, it is thought, fully two years and four months to complete it, so that the first train

HORRIBLE.

A Natural Result of Mrs. Stowe's Nastiness Samples of Massachusetts Morality. A correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from Lawrence, Mass., says:-

The most outrageous case of incest that, per-haps, ever occurred in this Commonwealth came to light this forenoon on an examination of the male culprit in the Police Court. The accessed, Samuel Hopping, a young Englishman, was ac-cused of the crime of incest with his sister. He Is rather short of twenty years old, and his sister over seventeen. He was married last November to a young Englishwoman named McCallum.and about ten days ago his sister Saline gave birth to a child, of which she declared her brother Samuel was the father. Hopping's wife discovered the fact on going to the house of his sleter one evening, and on her return home she told her father of it, who was so incensed against Hopping that he gave him a broad hint to leave town for distant parts forever, or suffer the consequences of the outrageous crime. He did go, but went no farther than Manchester, N. H., and then returned a few days after. On Tuesday morning his wife received a note from him requesting her to meet him in a certain grove in the outskirts of this city, near the Merrimac, which note fell into the hands of her father, who made the facts known to the police, and City Marshal Shepard re-paired to the spot and found the wretch on a gravel car going north, he having most likely got tired of waiting for his wife to fulfil the appointment. The culprit was conveyed to the station-house and locked up. This morning, on being arraigned in court, he pleaded guilty, and bonds to the amount of \$5000 were named for him to furnish as security for his appearance at the next criminal term of the Superior Court, which not being able to procure, he was committed to This chap was an operative in the Pacifi Mills, and has heretofore been considered what is called respectable, he being a regular attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church, and taking considerable interest in matters pertaining to the everlasting salvation of his soul. It may be supposed that his sister is as bad as he is, and most likely she is, but that is no excuse for him; and it is said another girl has become "a victim of misplaced confidence" in him, making three so misplaced confidence" in him, making three so far who have been disgraced by him, to say nothing of parents and other relations who are brought to misery by his beastly behavior. Twenty years in the stone-jug at Charlestown, which is the extreme penalty, would be rather light punishment for his diabolical villainy. The fulfilment of the prayer of Emilia in regard to Iago would better suit the case, "That Heaven would put in every honest hand a whip to lash the rascal naked through the world!"

-The largest vineyard in California has 306,000 vines, covering 450 acres.

GENERALITIES.

An Intelligent Jury. Six Wisconsin jurors recently voted by billot.
Juror No. 1 voted "No case of action." No. 2
voted "Balt and battery, Second DeGree. No. 3
deemed the prisoner "Gilty of salt." No. 4 decided there was "no action of caus." No. 5 voted
it "assault and Batery," while No. 6 decided the
prisoner "Gilty of an a salt only."

A Boy Sulcide.

About noon of Friday last Gustav Hergul, aged about sixteen, was found dead, suspended by a rope from a beam in his father's stables, a few miles from Carondelet, Missouri. The lad had been a subject of epileptic fits, and his mind was somewhat deranged. He had become so morose and melancholy that it was considered unsafe to trust him alone long at a time. On Friday Mr. Hergul, father of the boy, went to Carondelet to obtain some medicine for the boy, leaving him in charge of some members of his family. During his absence he managed to get out of sight, and after about an hour's absence out of sight, and after about an hour's absence search was instituted, and he was found dead, hanging by a rope in the stable, having carefully arranged the mode of self-destruction.

Jast Saturday evening a party of intellectual young gentlemen were cultivating the amenities of life in the "wine-room" attached to that moral and refining show known as the Kace Street Varieties, Cincinnati. The "wine-room" is an apartment of a semi-private nature, where susceptible youth who have been attracted by Stabbing Affair in a Music Hall. the fascinating females who dance the cau-can and perform other chaste exercises for the moral

and perform other chaste exercises for the moral elevation of the populace who frequent the Varieties, are permitted to gaze more closely upon those divinities.

One gentleman of the party, named Frank Roach, became bolsterous in his conduct. Mr. Isaac Steele, an ancient colored gentleman employed to the party of th ployed in the establishment, was deputized to eject Mr. Roach, which he did in a hand-ome manner; but just as the twain reached the door Roach turned and plunged a knife into the pit of Isaac's stomach, inflicting a terrible wound. Roach has not yet been arrested.

One Indian Tribe Runs Off the Stock of Another.

Seventy lodges of Arapahoes, under "Yellow Bear," and a band of Cheyennes, under "Little Robe," were permitted to leave their reservation at Camp Supply, to go on a buffalo hunt, and going north towards the Arkansas river, pitched their camp on Bluff creek, thirty-five miles south of Fort Dodge. While encamped at this place, on the night of the 4th inst., a predatory tribe of Indians from the north made a raid on the stock and ran off two hundred and forty head of horses and mules, stripping the hunting party entirely of their stock. The this ves were followed by the Arapahoes and Chevennes to the Arkansas river, but they did not cross the river in pursuit. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the robbers. The Chevennes and Pawnees have long been enemies, and about thirty years ago a bloody battle was fought between these tribes at Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, in which the Pawnees were defeated and the Cheyennes obtained mastery of the country. The feud has been kept up ever since.

Movement to Set Aside the McFarland Di-Yorce.

The McFarland-Richardson scandal has been slightly reanimated in this community by the appearance here of an attorney for McFarland, whose mission is to ascertain if the Morgan county divorce may not be set aside for inforcounty divorce may not be set aside for informality, general impropriety, or something of that sort. The legal gentleman avers that Mc-Farland, during the entire period of his wife's residence in this city, watched closely for some intimation of her intention to apply for a divorce; but, as the sagacious attorneys in her behalf brought the suit in another county, her husband was completely baffled, and knew nothing of the proceedings against him until after the divorce had been decreed—knew nothing of it indeed until a very short time before the it, indeed, until a very short time before the shooting of Richardson, which is alleged to have been done while McFarland was laboring under temporary insanity, superinduced by his great disappointment. The gentleman has not returned to New York, but has already learned that under the laws of our State the divorce can-not be set aside.—Indianapolis Mirror.

Prince Bonaparte as an Ink Slinger. Subjoined is an extract from an article pub lished in the Avenir by Prince Bonaparte:— I could multiply facts calculated to thrill the hearts of all the children of the ancient Cirnos, the nulo d'allori, as it has been justly called; but besides a few wretched furdani of Bastia, to whom the Niolini of the market should adminis ter a striking lesson, a few cowardly Judas traitors to their country, and who would have in old times been thrown into the sea in a sack by their own relations; two or three nullities, irritated at having in vain solicited office—how many valiant soldiers, skilful sportsmen, bold sailors, laborious agriculturists, does not Corsica count?—men who abominate sacrileges and count?—men who abominate sacrileges and would already have atrewed le steutine per le porrette the bowels of these wretches about the fields if they had not been restrained? Let us leave this Vittoli to the opprobrium of their own treason, and let me be allowed to recall an expression of an American diplomatist, who, in respect to the obscenities cast by certain journals and pamphlets at the foot of the column, said that France herself, that great country, is more known in the miverse through Napoleon more known in the universe through Napoleo than Napoleon through France.

The Funeral of Henry Placide.

The obsequies of Henry Placide took place at noon yesterday, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway. There was a large attendance of the pro-fession, among whom was observed Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. D. Anderson, William Davidge, N. L. Clarke, Edward Lamb, Stewart, Tayleure, Colonel Alston Brown, George an, William Wheatley, and H. Conner, McLean, William Wheatley, and H. Conner, The body was brought from Babylon, L. I., in the morning, and placed in the entrance porch of the church. The comin-plate bore the follow-ing inscription:—"Henry Placide. Died January 25, aged 70 years, 8 months, and 15 days."

This showed a curlous mistake in the date, as
Henry Placide died on Sunday, the 23d. The
funeral procession was headed by the Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Theodore Riley of Islip, L. who were followed by the pall bearers. The pall bearers were:—Thurlow Weed, S. L. M. Barlow, David Austin, R. E. Mount, Lester Wallack, Charles H. Haswell, James Bryce, Philo T. Rug-gles, The coffin was followed by the chief mourners, Mrs. Placide, Mrs. Rufus R. Blake, his sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, and a few other friends. Tom Placide, enter the church, but in company with a few old friends, attended the body to Greenwood, where It was interred in the family vault.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SHEPHERD.

A Nice Young Prencher Elopes with a Married Woman. The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday has

the following:
Some days ago considerable commotion was created among the members of a church in a neighboring borough, by the discovery of the fact that the paster of the flock, a young man of about twenty-four years, had fled for parts un-known. Still more commotion was created by the discovery of the fact that the missing clergyman had left, addressed to some of the trustees of the church, a paper which, on being opened, announced that the fugitive was a guilty man, and that a married woman, the wife of the na-suspecting man at whose house he had made his home, was the partner of his guilt. This extra-ordinary confession on the part of the minister, of course, occasioned the utmost distress, and distress for which there is no remedy. guilty parties, we were informed, had been en-tirely unsuspected, and their wickedness, even when confessed, could hardly be believed. The woman is said to be of a highly respectable

London reputation that is certainly entitled to respect—has been brought here with uncommon pomp and ceremony, and presented to this public as a very great actor. Before he came we were told, in substance, that, in seeing Mr. Fechter act, we should, for the first time in our benighted lives, see nature on the stage. That famous mirror to which "Hamlet" makes allusion was understood to be in Mr. Fechter's trunk, and hones that it would presently be held in and hopes that it would presently be held up were inspired with the atmost profusion. Since the gentleman came, moreover, we have been more than once informed that nature has been seen; or, if not seen, that the fault is in our own blindness and not in the actor's art. "It is my business, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "to furnish arguments, and not to furnish brains." That is the ttitude of Mr Fechter's apostles.

The quality of an egg is always discovered as soon as its shell is broken; and even through an nadequate medium the actor who has genius will always convey an impression of it. Looking at Mr. Fechter through "Ray Blas" and "Legardere," we not only fall to see the prodigy that was premised, but we fall to see an actor who rises above the average level of our own stage. What we expected—and what we had a clear right to expect, after Mr. Dickens' clarion and the numerous minor buckers was if not a and the numerous minor bugles-was, if not a phenomenon, to say the least of it, a unique

what we do in fact see, is a stout, middleaged gentleman, full of years and dinners, whose
countenance has little mobility of expression,
whose whole aspect is commonplace, whose voice,
though delicate in quality, is an organ of the
ordinary sort, who speaks English with a French
cadence, and, now and then, with a puddingheaded cockney drawl, and who, altogether, impresses the mind as a substantial result of the
sausages and beer of philosophic Germany, bettered by London stout.

Many a player owes more to the imaginations
of sympathetic critics than he would be willing

of sympathetic critics than he would be willing to admit. These critics, "sitting at a play," often see, in the representation that passes before them, qualities of excellence that have no existence except in their own minds. With those qualities they havest their hero's persona-tions, which, therefore, when reproduced on the printed page, are not described merely, but are ennobled and glorified. Mr. Fechter must either have profited in that way, to a very great extent, or else he must entirely have outgrown and left behind him—"in the dark backward and abysm of time"—a very potent and wonderful charm. He is now an old stager, turning a very familiar

If may once have been a poetic youth, full of the exquisite grace, softness, romance, enthuslasm, and spiritualized physical beauty which only youth can supply. If so, he has suffered more than a sea-change. "Ehen fugaces, Postume, Postume, labuntur anni," which being freely interpreted, may be held to signify that "Fanny was younger once than she is now, and prettier of course." The pollsh, the vivacity, the good-humor—and Mr. Fechter is best in this—and the picturesone stage-business of the perold crank. —and the picturesque stage-business of the per-formance wrought their natural effect, and won their merited reward of popular applause.

PRENTICE. His Last Hours and Dying Words.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 23. When Dr. Benson reached Mr. Prentice's bedside, evening before last, he found that his patient was rapidly sinking. He was yet conscious, and remained so up to the moment of his death. One of Mr. Prentice's earliest literary productions was a story called, we believe, "The Manlae of the Lake," an extract from which has been of the Lake, 'an extract from which has been making the annual rounds of the press for the last thirty years. A few days ago Mrs. Dr. Benson, who took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of Mr. Prentice, clipped the extract from a newspaper, and requested her husband to ask Mr. Prentice to read it. The following is

"It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their loveli-Why is it that the stars which hold their ness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our views and taken from us, leaving a thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars are spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will

Stay forever in our presence."

During the night the doctor asked Mr. Prentice if he would read the extract. He replied that he was no longer able to read. "Shall I read it for your," asked the doctor. "Yes, yes," was the reply. The heartful words. was the reply. The beautiful words were read, but their dying author was too near the other world to appreciate fully their significance. He muttered a few sentences, with his falling eyes turned heavenward, but the sounds were too indistinct to be intelligible. In the mean-time two of Mr. Prentice's best and most be-loved friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Griffin, had reached his bedside. To Mrs. Griffin, the poetess of this city, the last poem he ever wrote was addressed. She was much devoted to him, and addressed. She was much devoted to him, and he ever spoke of her in the most affectionate terms, always calling her "Alice." She approached, and, leaning over his pillow a short time before he breathed his last, asked him, "Do you know me?" "Yes," said he, "it is Josephine." "No," said Mrs. Griffin, "It is Alice." "Yes, yes, I know you now," said he, after which he spoke few intelligible words. For the last hour he made no effort to converse with those around kim. To the questions that were those around kim. To the questions that were addressed to him he merely answered yes or no. His last intelligible words, uttered some two hours before his death, were, "I would like to

-The Chinese merchants of San Francisco are making another effort to step the importa-tion of Chinese women. They have combined and engaged counsel, and will bring the matter before the courts.

—After a Louisville butcher had sold a quan-

tity of pork last week, he made the cheerful discovery that it was affected with trichina. By the aid of swift-footed employes he notified his customers and preserved them from the horrible

fate of being eaten alive.

—A Hartford paper apologizes for reporting that a temperance lecturer said that he was a hard-drinking man for eighteen years, by explaining that he morely said he was a citizen of Hartford for eighteen years.

gress but the people are getting disgusted with the whole matter. The fact is that a large proportion of both line and staff officers have but

of them that are on nominal duty have but little to do, and that little is but half done. The real facts are they are already overpaid for the little duty they perform; they are barnscles attached to the tax-payers, and the sooner they are reduced one-half in numbers, and their pay also reduced, the more gratified will be the

very little to do but to pocket their pay (including the 33% per cent.) and mileage, and hang around hotels and billiard saloons. Many

Heavy Fullures to Washington.
The Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering of the Navy Department have stopped payment. The reason given for their suspension is heavy expenditures at the several navy yards, and Congress refusing them sight drafts for more money. These suspensions are unfortunate, for they throw out of employment some ten or eleven thousand men, the majority of whom depend solely on their dally labor for their

It is hoped that the suspension will only be for a short period, and that Congress will soon provide the means for resumption of work. Anniversary Meeting.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The thirty-third anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the Union as a State was celebrated here last night. It was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Michigan, sojourning in Washington, including Senator Howard and Bepresentatives Ferry, Conger, Strickland, and Stonghton.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Georgia Legislature Republican Speaker Elected. Despatch to The Ecening Telegraph.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26. — The Legislature

organized to-day. The military board unscated three of the members whose records had been under investigation, and General Terry ordered the seats of those who had not taken the oath to be vacated also. The Democrats run Bryant for Speaker and the radicals McWhorter. Bryant received fifty-two and McWhorter seventy-six votes. This triumph of the radicals was loudly applauded by that side of the House. The Legislature is now ready for business, and the Georgia muddle is at an end.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Capitation Tax. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27 .- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad question was up in the House of Delegates yesterday, and postponed until next Wednesday, Attorney-General Jones gave his opinion that the Government has a full right to collect one-fifth of the passenger fare from the Washington branch. The President sent a communication to the Legislature, alleging that the State owes his road over \$300,000, instead of it owing the State,

FROM NEW YORK.

Preparing for the Darien Expedition. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The U. S. steamship Guard is taking in coal preparatory to sailing on the Darien expedition. The Peubody Obsequies.

The Benicia is to sail to-day for Portland, to participate in the Peabody demonstration; after which she joins the Asiatic squadron. The Colorado will join the Asiatic squadron in the middle of February.

Benth of a Lawyer and Politician. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 27 .- Ex-Judge Edmund L. Hearne, a well-known Democratic politician, and for a number of years one of the judges of the Marine Court in this city, died this morning at his country seat, Rockaway, L. I., of inflammation of the bowels. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Jan. 27.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6:37 per cent. Gold, 1212. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 116; do. 1864, do., 115%; do. 1864, do., 116%; do. 1861, 114%; do. 1868, 114%; lo-40s, 112%; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Company, 84%; Cumberland preferred, 25; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 25%; Erie, 23; Reading, 26%; Adams Express, 68%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 81%; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 20%; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187%. Western Union Telegraph, 24%.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morring's Quotations.

By the Angio-American Cable,
LOYDON, Jab. 27—11:20 A. M.—Consols, 92% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1869, 86%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 66%; Tenfortles, 34%. Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 95%. Paris, Jan. 27.—The Bourse opened firm;

Rentes, 721, 87c, Liverpool, Jan. 27—11 30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 124. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 27—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. United States Pive-twenties of 1862, 87; c 1865, old. 567; American stocks quiet; Erie Ital Cond. 17%. Livespool, Jan. 27-1 P. M.-Flour, 21s. Lard LONDON, Jan. 27. - Tallow firmer. Turpentin-Antwerr, Jan. 27.—Petroleum opened quiet. At Bremen yesterday Petroleum was flat, and firm at Hamburg.

LIBEL.

The St. Louis Republican Muleted for \$5000 for Slander—A New Trial Asked For. After a wearisome deliberation of forty-three vs. George Knapp et al., of the St. Louis Re-publican, returned a verdict about 1 o'clock on Sarurday afternoon of \$5000 for the plaintiff. Some of the Jury had favored a larger amount and some a smaller, and it took them nearly two

character, and to have borne hitherto an irreposchable character. The clergyman, too, has hitherto been held far above suspicion. What induced him to make, voluntarily such a confession as he has made is a mystory. He has not been heard of since his departure.

PECHTER.

His Second American Terfermance—A Severe The theatrical critic of the New York Tribuns writes this morning as follows:

Last night at Niblo's Garden Mr. Fechter, and this morning as follows:

Last night at Niblo's Garden Mr. Fechter, and the norms will be in order. Jericho was a mere nothing, in comparison with Mr. Fechter, as a stimulant to the horrs. Nothing is more hurtiful than injudicions admiration. For our own part, the more we see of Mr. Fechter the deeper our conviction grows that he has been largely overrated.

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Mr. Fechter the deeper our conviction grows that not only company and presented to this public as a very great actor. Belove he came we grows but the people are getting diaguated with given and it is said they will place their feurres at \$50,000. This fact makes; it more implications and it is said they will place their feurres at \$50,000. This fact makes; it more implications and it is said they will place their feurres at \$50,000. This fact makes; it more implications and it is said they will place their feurres at \$50,000. This fact makes; it more implications and it is said they will place their feurres at \$50,000. This fact makes; it more implications and it is said they will place their feurres at \$50,000. This fact makes; it more implications a sisters alike; and it is said they will place their figures at \$50,000. This fact makes it more important for the Republican to win the first snit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Oxfor of the Evening Petronaph. Thurdar, Jan. 95, 1870.

There is no perceptible change in the features of the money market to-day. Money is quiet and easy at 166 per cent. on call, with Government collaterals, the average being 5 per cent., and discounts are remarkably quiet, first-class business paper being quite scarce and in good demand, especially for short dates. The rates are irregular and nominal, but generally range between 7 and 9 per cent, for choice double

Gold opened and continued strong, with a slight variation between 123 and 121%. The slight variation between 122 and 121%. The firm feeling is generally attributed to the large amount of bids, aggregating \$7,000,000, for the Treasury gold vesterday.

Government bond, in sympathy with gold, are strong and quite active.

The Stock market this morning was active and prices were strong. City sixes sold quite freely at 100% for the new bonds.

Reading Railread was year strong with larger

Reading Railroad was very strong, with large sales at 47%, closing at noon at 4781; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 55%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53%; and Minehill Railroad at 51%; 35%, b. o., was offered for Catawissa preferred; and 28% for Philadelphia and Eric.

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Schuyl-kill at 6%, and Lebigb at 324. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks there was no demand and no sales worthy of

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118 (@118 (; 5-90s of 1862, 116 (@116 (; do., 1804, 115 (@116 (; do., 1805, 116 (@116 (; do., 1807, 116 (@116 (); do., 1907, 116 (@116 (); do., 1807, 114 (@116 (); 10-40s, 119 (); 10-40s, 119 (@116 (); 10-40s, 119 (); 10-40s, 119 (@116 (); 10-40s, 119 ();

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 118% @1184; 5-90s of 1892, 116@116%; do. 1684, 115%@116; do. 1685, 115%@116; do. July, 1865, 114%@1161; do. July, 1967, 114%@115; do. July, 1868, 114%@115; 58, 10-40, 112%@118. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111@1114; Gold, 121%@122%.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third **ESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. B. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1681, 1161, (a)1181; 40, 1862, 1164, (a)162; do, 1864, 1164, (a)162; do, 1864, 1164, (a)167; do, 1864, (a)167; do, 1862, do, 1147, (a)16; do, 1868, do, 1968, (a)167, (a)

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:
10-00 A. M. 189 | 10-46 A. M. 191 | 10-06 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 10-08 | 122 | 11-26 | 121 | 10-08 | 122 | 11-26 | 121 | 10-18 | 121 | 10-18 | 121 | 10-27 | 122 | 11-26 | 121 | 10-27 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 11-26 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—The inquiry for Flour is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased soo or 200 barrels, including superfine at \$4.20.04.07%; extras at \$450@475; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minne-sota extra family at \$5@575; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@575; Indiana and Onio do. do. at \$5.25@6.25; and fancy brands at \$6 50@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$187 % 35 & burrel. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

were reported in Corn Meal.

There is more doing in Wheat, and holders were firm in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels prime Western red at \$1.25. Rye may be quoted at \$80, 621 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand, at a further advance. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow in the cars at \$7,092c., and 5000 bushels new do. affoat at \$50,094c. Oats are steady, with sales of 5000 bushels Fennsylvania \$50,000c. 1000 bushels Striz's Rye Mattsoid at \$1.10.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 600 bushels were taken, part at \$7.56,85.10 and part on private terms. Timothy may be quoted at \$4.37,64.75 and Flaxseed at \$2.26,81.25.

Whisky is dull. 36 barrels Pennsylvania fronbound sold at \$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Por additional Marine News see Incide Pages.

New York, Jan. 27.—Arrived, steamship Allemanhia, from London. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—Arrived, bark Gustaf Adelf, from Padang, Sumatra, for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 27 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......45 | 11 A. M....... 65 | 2 P. M.........68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Oni:
Dan, bark Peddler, Jansen, Cenoa, L. Howerges, & Co.
Bark Medora, Read, Cork or Falmouth forders, do.
Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Marsten, Samana Bay, Work-

mnn & Co. Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Mobile, F. Lathbury &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazzoo, Catharine, from New Oricans via Havana, 4 days and 8 hours, with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Had heavy weather but favorable winds.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundin, 13 hours from Baitimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Port, bark Marianna f, Santos, 52 days from Liebon, with corkwood, fron, and marbie to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes. Bessa Guimaraes.
Schr B. F. Meany, Lewis, 5 days from New York, with mase. to D. Cooper.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, 4 days from New York, with mase. to D. Cooper.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Millville, with iron pipe to R. D. Wood & Co.
Schr Alaska, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Doane, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Barclay, from Portland, arrived at Rosario Dec. 5.